

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences

Applicants : K. Kaehn et al.

Serial No. : 10/783,133

Filed : February 20, 2004

For : A System Enabling Server Progressive Workload Reduction to
Support Server Maintenance

Examiner : Ryan. J. Jakovac

Art Unit : 4121

APPEAL BRIEF

May It Please The Honorable Board:

Appellants initiate a new appeal under 37 CFR 41.27 in response to the Final Rejection, dated February 1, 2008, of claims 1-18 of the above-identified application. The fee of five hundred ten dollars (\$510.00) for filing this Brief is to be charged to Deposit Account No. 19-2179. Enclosed is a single copy of this Brief.

Please charge any additional fee or credit any overpayment to the above-identified Deposit Account.

Appellants do not request an oral hearing.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest of Application Serial No. 10/783,133 is the Assignee of record:

Siemens Medical Solutions Health Services Corporation
51 Valley Stream Parkway
Malvern, PA 19355-1406

which merged into Siemens Medical Solutions USA Inc. on 1 January 2007.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are currently, and have been, no related Appeals or Interferences regarding Application Serial No. 10/783,133.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-18 are rejected and the rejection of claims 1-18 are appealed.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

All amendments were entered and are reflected in the claims included in Appendix I.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Independent claim 1 provides a data switching system for directing requests to initiate a new operation session of an executable application (page 6, lines 7-9; page 7, lines 2-4; Fig. 1, reference no. 100). A switch processor (page 7, lines 4-6; page 8, lines 13-15; Fig. 1, reference no. 116) parses received data representing a received URL to identify whether the received URL is associated with a request to initiate an operation session of an executable application (page 6, lines 9-11; page 11, lines 22-24). If the received URL is associated with a request to initiate an operation session, (page 6, lines 11-13) a data access request is initiated at a second URL address hosted by a particular server (page 6, lines 11-13; page 15, lines 5-8; Fig. 2, reference no. 204). In response to receiving a response indicating failure of the data access request at the second URL address hosted by the particular server (page 15, lines 12-15), the request to initiate the operation session of the executable application to a server other than the particular server is directed (page 16, lines 1-5; Fig. 2, reference no. 207). The failure resulting from a change of destination address stored in the particular server (page 19, lines 5-7; Fig. 1, reference no. 103) is made without accessing the switch processor (page 19, lines 1-5).

Dependent claim 2 includes all the features of independent claim 1, along with the additional feature that the change of destination address stored in the particular server includes changes of file name of the particular server (page 19, lines 1-9). The received URL

is at least one of, the same as the second URL and different to the second URL (page 15, lines 7-8).

Dependent claim 3 includes all the features of independent claim 1, along with the additional feature that in response to receiving a response indicating failure (page 15, lines 12-15) of the data access request at a second URL address hosted by the particular server, the request to initiate the operation session of the executable application is directed to a server other than the particular server (page 16, lines 1-5; Fig. 2, reference no. 207). In response to receiving a response indicating success of the data access request at the second URL (page 15, lines 7-8) hosted by the particular server, the request to initiate the operation session of the executable application is directed to the particular server (page 15, lines 9-12).

Dependent claim 4 includes all the features of independent claim 1, along with the additional feature that the failure response results from a user changing a destination address are stored in the particular server (page 9, lines 14-18). The destination address corresponds to the second URL address (page 15, lines 7-8). The failure indicates that the particular server is not accepting requests to initiate an operation session of an executable application (page 15, lines 12-15).

Dependent claim 7 includes all the features of independent claim 1, along with the additional feature that the switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL associated data request is of a first type by determining if a URL data field contains an ASP extension (page 11, lines 22-25; page 12, lines 7-9).

Dependent claim 8 includes all the features of independent claim 1, along with the additional feature that the switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL is stateless (page 12, line 10-page 13, line 3).

Dependent claim 9 includes all the features of independent claim 1, along with the additional feature that the switch processor determines if a URL is stateless by determining if a URL data field contains at least one of, a .gif extension, a .js extension, a .jpeg extension and an .html extension (page 12, lines 10-13).

Dependent claim 10 includes all the features of independent claim 1, along with the additional feature that the switch processor redirects a stateless data requested directed to the particular server to a server different to the particular server in response to receiving a response indicating failure of the data access request at the second URL address hosted by the particular server (page 17, lines 6-11).

Independent claim 12 provides a system enabling a user to reduce workload of a server to support maintenance of the server (page 1, lines 10-13; page 5, lines 26-28; Fig. 1, reference no. 100). An interface processor (page 8, line 28-page 9, line 1; Fig. 1, reference nos. 124 and 128) in a particular server (page 19, lines 5-7; Fig. 1, reference no. 103) changes a destination address stored in the particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address (page 19, lines 1-7) without accessing a remote switch processor (page 19, lines 1-5). In response to user command, the change to the second destination address is used to identify that the particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications (page 14, lines 29-30; Fig. 2, reference no. 206). A URL request to access data at a first destination address is received from the switch processor (page 15, lines 5-9). It is determined that the URL request to access data cannot be accomplished because of the changed destination address (page 15, lines 12-15). Communication of a message identifying failure of the data access request to the switch processor is initiated (page 16, lines 11-13; Fig. 2, reference no. 206).

Dependent claim 13 includes all the features of independent claim 12, along with the additional feature that the change of destination address stored in the particular server includes change of file name of the particular server (page 19, lines 1-7).

Dependent claim 16 includes all the features of independent claim 12, along with the additional feature that a display generator for initiating generation of data representing at least one display image enables user entry of a command changing a destination address stored in the particular sever from a first destination address to a second destination address (page 7, lines 25-31).

Dependent claim 17 includes all the features of independent claim 12, along with the additional feature that the interface processor in the particular server changes a destination address stored in the particular server from a second destination address to a first destination address (page 15, lines 7-8). In response to a user command, the change to the first destination address is used to identify the particular server is available for initiation of new operation sessions of applications (page 6, lines 13-16).

Independent claim 18 provides a user interface system enabling a user to reduce workload of a server to support maintenance of the server (page 1, lines 10-13; page 5, lines 26-28; Fig. 1, reference no. 100). A display generator (page 19, lines 24-25) initiates generation of data representing at least one display image (page 19, lines 20-25; Fig. 5, reference no. 500). User entry of a command changing a destination address stored in a

particular server (page 19, lines 5-7; Fig. 1, reference no. 103) from a first destination address to a second destination address (page 19, lines 1-7) without accessing a remote switch processor (page 19, lines 1-5) communicating with the particular server is enabled. The change to the second destination address is used to identify that the particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications (page 14, lines 29-30; Fig. 2, reference no. 206). In response to failure of the command, the failure (page 15, lines 12-15) is indicated by an indicator in the at least one display image (page 20, lines 16-20).

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yang (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0169889) in view of Feik (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0112034).

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bennett (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0112014) in view of Feik (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0112034).

VII. ARGUMENT

Applicants respectfully submit that Yang, when taken alone or in combination with Feik, does not make the features claimed in claims 1-17 unpatentable. Additionally, applicants respectfully submit that Bennett, when taken alone or in combination with Feik, does not make the features claimed in claim 18 unpatentable. Thus, reversal of the Final Rejection (hereinafter termed "rejection") of claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is respectfully requested.

Rejection of claims 1-17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Reversal of the rejection of claims 1-17 as being unpatentable over Yang (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0169889) in view of Feik (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0112034) is respectfully requested because the rejection makes crucial errors in interpreting the cited reference. The rejection erroneously states that claims 1-17 are unpatentable over Yang in view of Feik.

Overview of the Cited References

Yang describes a zero-loss web service system for providing World Wide Web access service to clients connecting via the Internet and sending requests to the system for access. The system includes a server cluster and a dispatcher device. The server cluster includes a number of servers connected in a network. The dispatcher device includes a routing mechanism, the dispatcher dispatching each of the access requests sent by the clients to a corresponding one of the servers in the cluster, and the routing mechanism discriminating each of the requests sent by the clients and migrating the requests to another server in the event that the corresponding server suffers a service failure (*see* Abstract).

Feik describes permitting requests for certification information for a certification that has been performed for a product, a service, a system, an organizational process, etc. For this purpose, an Internet address and an identification number appear in a check region of a certification symbol issue by the test institute. With the identification number, a data record associated with the certification can be accessed from a database that is accessible via the Internet (*see Abstract*).

Bennett describes facilitating communication among a plurality of different telecommunications systems. Communications from a sending network are forwarded to a server that places the communications in a format acceptable to a second receiving network. The server maps an incoming message into any one or more of a variety of formats in accordance with a format acceptable by a receiving network. These communications may include, for example, short messages service (SMS) messages in which the sending and receiving telecommunications systems each have different routing information, such as different electronic addressing formats (*see Abstract*).

CLAIMS 1, 5, 6 and 11

The claim 1 arrangement provides a data switching system for directing requests to initiate a new operation session of an executable application. A switch processor parses received data representing a received URL to identify whether the received URL is associated with a request to initiate an operation session of an executable application. If the received URL is associated with a request to initiate an operation session, a data access request is initiated at a second URL address hosted by a particular server. In response to receiving a response indicating failure of the data access request at the second URL address hosted by the particular server, the request is directed to initiate the operation session of the executable application to a server other than the particular server. The failure resulting from a change of destination address stored in the particular server is made without accessing the switch processor. Yang and Feik, when taken individually or in combination, do not disclose or suggest these features.

The system advantageously enables a user to “change” a “destination address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor” to direct a “request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server”. In the system “changing a file name for a server corresponds to changing a destination address for the server (Specification, page 19 lines 7-8). Further, “[c]hanging the file name in this manner does not require the server administrator to directly access the switch 102 because the file name is changed in the server farm. Changing the file name in this manner

simplifies life for the server administrators and permits a separation of tasks between the server administrators in charge of the servers 103 and the network administrators in charge of the switch 102 who are responsible for a wider range of customers. Server administrators may focus on servicing the servers 103 in a manner that is transparent to the client 101, without cooperating with the network administrators” (Specification, page 19 lines 16-23). The claimed arrangement advantageously enables a user to make a data change on a server (e.g. to switch session operation to a different server) in a server farm, for example, and avoid having to get involved in more complex interaction with a switch processor.

In contrast, Yang teaches use of a “dispatcher 130 shown in the illustrative example of FIG. 1” that “comprises a dispatcher device 131 and a network switching device 132” (paragraph [0023]). Further, “dispatcher 130 **requires** a certain level of **intelligence** to be able to discriminate incoming requests in order to **make routing decisions**. To address this, the present invention provides an **internal** data structure, the URL table” and “dispatcher 130 consults the URL table when assigning an incoming request to one of the back-end servers” (paragraph [0035]). Consequently, Yang teaches the use of a URL table in dispatcher 130 (“a switch processor”) to “make routing decisions”. Yang teaches use of a “URL table” in a **switch processor** to alter routing. This is in **direct conflict**, with, and **teaches away** from, enabling a user to “change” a “destination address stored in said particular server made **without accessing said switch processor**”. Therefore, Yang neither discloses nor suggests “in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server, directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server, said failure resulting from a change of destination address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement.

Additionally the Office Action on page 3 cites paragraphs [0025] and [0032] of Yang as disclosing the features of the present arrangement. Applicants respectfully disagree. Cited passage [0025] describes:

“To achieve zero loss for a web service in case of server failure or overload, this routing mechanism 135 ... should have two important capabilities: status logging and recovery. That is, certain intermediate states of the user’s requests needs to be logged by the logger mechanism. When server failure arises, the recovery mechanism can pick up the outstanding requests on the failed (or overloaded) node to continue processing on another server. This requires a valid set of intermediate states for the newly-assigned working node” (paragraph [0025]).

Thus, the cited passage merely describes using status logging and recovery to achieve zero loss for a web service in case of server failure. When the server fails, the recovery can continue processing on another server. However, this cited passage neither discloses nor suggests “directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server, **said failure resulting from a change of destination address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor**” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement.

Cited paragraph [0032] describes:

“Consequently, the URL table ... is implemented as a multi-level hash tree, in which each level corresponds to a level in the content tree and each node represents a file or directory. Basically, each item (file or directory) of content in a web site should have a corresponding record in the URL table. However, in order to reduce search time and extent, the URL table ... supports a ‘wildcard’ mechanism for specifying a set of items that are directed toward the same properties. For example, if all items underneath the sub-directory ‘/html/’ are all hosted in the same nodes and have the same content type, only the entry ‘/html/’ exists in the URL table. If the dispatcher intends to search the URL table to retrieve information pertaining to a URL ‘/html/misc.html’, it can get the information from the node ‘/html’ in the table by searching just one level. The URL table is in general self-generated, maintained, and managed by a management system via parsing the content tree. A network administrator may also configure the URL table if necessary” (paragraph [0032]).

Thus, the cited passage merely describes reducing search time by grouping URLs under a sub-directory in a URL table. For example, if a dispatcher wants to search the URL table to find information pertaining to a URL “/html/misc.html” the dispatcher can find this information under the node “/html” in the table (and therefore, only one level is searched). The Office Action on page 3 argues that “Yang paragraph [0032] discloses network administrator accessing the URL table to access configuration of destinations (i.e. changing destination address of a server)”. Applicants respectfully disagree. The cited passage merely describes allowing a dispatcher to search a sub-directory (i.e. “/html/misc.html”) of a single level node (i.e. “/html”) by searching only the one level node. This reduces search time. The destination address in Yang is not changed, rather, the dispatcher searches the base, one level node URL for information regarding any sub-directory or folders that may be related to that node. Therefore, nowhere in the cited passages or elsewhere in Yang is there any suggestion or disclosure of “in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server, directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server, said failure resulting from a change of destination address stored in said

particular server made without accessing said switch processor” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement.

The Office Action on page 3 correctly admits that “Yang does not expressly disclose ... without accessing said switch processor”. However, even if Yang was combined with Feik, the combination would not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable. Feik describes a system “for requesting certification information, as well as to a system for supplying certification information, with the use of a check region of a certification symbol that has been allocated to a resource such as a product, a system, a service, or an organizational process” (paragraph [0002]). The Office Action cites paragraphs [0110]-[0113] and Fig 5 of Feik as being relevant to the present claimed arrangement. Applicants respectfully disagree. The cited passages merely describe that “the certification information is stored in the master database 122, [and] the web database 94, 96 only contains the portion of the certification information that is intended for the public” (paragraph [0110]). The cited passages also describe that “[t]he system preferably determines automatically whether a change in the master database 122 affects the data in the web database 94, 96. If a data record in the web database 94, 96 must be changed or added, the certifying organization responsible for the certificate is preferably notified by e-mail” (paragraph [0111]). Paragraph [0113] merely describes the use of a Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) interface between a central administration server 120 and a web application server 88. Specifically, the passage describes that “[t]he data records in the master database 122 that are to be transferred into the web database 94, 96 can be transferred from the master database 122 to the web application server 88 via a JDBC interface 132, the administration server 120, and a JDBC interface 134, and from the web application server 88 to the web database 94, 96 via the JDBC interface 108” (paragraph [0113]). This is completely unrelated to and does not disclose or suggest a URL redirection “in response to receiving a response indicating a failure” of a “data access request” at a “URL address hosted by said particular server ... resulting from a change of destination address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement.

Additionally, Feik teaches away from URL communication recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Rather, Feik in Fig. 5, reference no. 134, relied on by the Office Action, shows the data transfer from the central administration server 120 to the web application server 88, where web application server 88 is decoupled from the Internet. Feik describes that “the administration server 120 and the master database 122 must always be **decoupled from the Internet**. Access to the administration server 120 and the master database 122 via the Internet must also be prevented during the data transfer 134. Therefore, the web application server 88 should be decoupled from the Internet 130 during the data transfer 134” (paragraph

[0113], emphasis added). Therefore, as Feik merely describes data transfer between a central administration server and a web application server decoupled from the Internet, Feik (with Yang) neither discloses nor suggests “in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said **second URL address** hosted by said particular server, directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server, said failure resulting from a change of destination address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement.

A combination of the system of Yang with the system of Feik would yield an inoperative system. Yang is concerned with a zero-loss web service system for clients connecting to the Internet experiencing service failures. Feik is concerned with administrating and accessibility of certification information. The system of Yang is directed towards providing constant and lossless access to information via the Internet, even in case of service failure. To the contrary, the system of Feik experiences periods of Internet disconnection when data transfer of data from the central administration server to the web application server occurs (*see* paragraph [0113]). Therefore, the system of Yang would attempt to **constantly establish** an Internet connection and the system of Feik would **disable** this connection when data transfer would occur. This conflict between the system of Yang and the system of Feik would yield an inoperative system and the system of Feik is incompatible with the system of Yang.

However, even if a combination of the systems of Yang and Feik could be made, the combination would not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable. The combined system includes a JDBC interface that transfers data between a central administration server and a web application server. During the data transfer, the web application server is decoupled from the Internet. The combined system of Yang and Feik does not disclose or suggest “in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server, directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server, said failure resulting from a change of destination address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. The combined system may perform a search of a file/item located in “/html/misc.html” by searching the first level “/html” folder. However, this is not equivalent to and does not disclose or suggest “in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server, directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server, said failure resulting from a **change of destination**

address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor” as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Therefore, the combined system, similar to the individual systems of Yang and Feik, neither disclose nor suggest the features claimed in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that Yang and Feik, when taken individually or in combination, do not make the present claimed invention unpatentable. Additionally, as claims 5, 6 and 11 are dependent on independent claim 1, these claims are considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 5, 6 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 2

Dependent claim 2 is dependent on independent claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Additionally, claim 2 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest that **“said change of destination address stored in said particular server comprises change of file name of said particular server and said received URL is at least one of, (a) the same as said second URL and (b) different to said second URL”** as recited in claim 2 of the present arrangement. Contrary to the assertion made in the Office Action, Yang does NOT contemplate enabling a user to **“change”** a **“destination address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor”** by **“change of file name of said particular server and said received URL is at least one of, (a) the same as said second URL and (b) different to said second URL”**. Cited paragraph [0032] merely describes reducing search time by searching just one level of a URL address. This is the equivalent to and does not disclose or suggest **“said change of destination address stored in said particular server comprises change of file name of said particular server”**. Yang merely searches a single level node instead of the entire file name to reduce search time. Additionally, Yang in paragraphs [0031] and [0052] and elsewhere fails to show or suggest **“said change of destination address stored in said particular server comprises change of file name of said particular server and said received URL is at least one of, (a) the same as said second URL and (b) different to said second URL”** as recited in claim 2 of the present arrangement. Yang merely describes that **“the dispatcher 130 consults the URL table to assign an incoming request to one of the web servers of server cluster 140”** (paragraph [0052]). Therefore, Yang (with Feik) neither discloses nor suggest **“said change of destination address stored in said particular server comprises change of file name of said particular server and said received URL is at least one of, (a) the same as said second URL and (b) different to said second URL”** as recited in claim

2 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 3

Dependent claim 3 is dependent on independent claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Additionally, claim 3 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest that “in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server resulting from a change of destination address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor, directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server” and “in response to receiving a response indicating success of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server, directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to said particular server” as recited in claim 3 of the present arrangement. Yang (with Feik) do not disclose or suggest “in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server, directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server” as recited in claim 3 of the present arrangement. The Office Action cites paragraph [0060] of Yang as disclosing the features of the present arrangement. Applicants respectfully disagree. The cited passage may describe an Apache server that “(1) accepts a request, (2) parses its arguments for later use, (3) translates URL, (4) checks access authorization, (5) determines MIME type of file requested, (6) processes the request, (7) sends response back to client, and (8) logs the request” (paragraph [0060]). However, this is not equivalent to and does not disclose or suggest “in response to receiving a response indicating success of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server, directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to said particular server” as recited in claim 3 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 4

Dependent claim 4 is dependent on independent claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Additionally, claim 4 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest that “said failure response results from a user changing a destination address stored in said particular server, said destination address corresponding to said second URL address, said failure indicating said particular server is not accepting requests to initiate an operation session of an executable application” as recited in claim 4 of the present arrangement. Paragraph [0032],

cited in the Office Action, merely describes reducing search time by using a “wildcard” search mechanism. However, as described with respect to claim 1, merely allowing a search of a file (containing multilevels) by using a single level, as in Yang, is not related to changing a destination address. Therefore, nowhere in the cited passage or elsewhere in Yang (with Feik) is there mention or suggestion of “said failure response results from a user changing a destination address stored in said particular server, said destination address corresponding to said second URL address, said failure indicating said particular server is not accepting requests to initiate an operation session of an executable application” as recited in claim 4 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 7

Dependent claim 7 is dependent on independent claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Additionally, claim 7 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest that “said switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL associated data request is of a first type by determining if a URL data field contains an ASP extension” as recited in claim 7 of the present arrangement. The Office Action on page 7 argues that Yang in paragraph [0035] describes that “[t]he dispatcher identifies the type of each request including requests for dynamic content which includes ASPs”. Applicants respectfully submit that the cited paragraph may describe requests for dynamic content, however, this is not related to and does not disclose or suggest that “said switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL associated data request is of a first type by **determining if a URL data field contains an ASP extension**” as recited in claim 7 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 8

Dependent claim 8 is dependent on independent claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Additionally, claim 8 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest that “said switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL is **stateless**” as recited in claim 8 of the present arrangement. As described in the specification, “stateless web applications ... can execute properly **regardless** of the application state on the server” (page 5, lines 4-5, emphasis added). Yang and Feik do not disclose or suggest “identify[ing] whether a URL is stateless” as recited in claim 8 of the present arrangement. Cited paragraph [0035] of Yang may describe that “web requests can be categorized as three types of requests: requests for static contents, requests for dynamic contents, and requests for session-

based services”. However, this is not equivalent to and does not disclose or suggest that “said switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL is **stateless**” as recited in claim 8 of the present arrangement. Nowhere in the cited passage or elsewhere is there any suggestion or disclosure of “identify[ing] whether a URL is stateless,” or identifying whether a URL is independent of the state of the server. Therefore, Yang with Feik neither disclose nor suggest that “said switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL is stateless”. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 9

Dependent claim 9 is dependent on independent claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Additionally, claim 9 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest that “said switch processor determines if a URL is stateless by determining if a URL data field contains at least one of, (a) a .gif extension, (b) a .js extension (c) a .jpeg extension and (d) a .html extension” as recited in claim 9 of the present arrangement. Nowhere in cited paragraphs [0035] or [0037] or elsewhere in Yang is there mention or suggestion of the switch processor determining “if a URL is **stateless** by determining if a URL data field contains at least one of, (a) a .gif extension, (b) a .js extension (c) a .jpeg extension and (d) a .html extension”. There is no mention of such “extension” processing in the cited paragraphs. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 10

Dependent claim 10 is dependent on independent claim 1 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Additionally, claim 10 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest that “said switch processor redirects a stateless data request directed to said particular server to a server different to said particular server in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server” as recited in claim 10 of the present arrangement. Cited paragraph [0025] nowhere shows or suggest such a feature combination. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 12

Independent claim 12 provides a system enabling a user to reduce workload of a server to support maintenance of the server. An interface processor in a particular server changes a destination address stored in the particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor. In response to user

command, the change to the second destination address is used to identify that the particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications. A URL request to access data at a first destination address is received from the switch processor. It is determined that the URL request to access data cannot be accomplished because of the changed destination address. Communication of a message identifying failure of the data access request to the switch processor is initiated. Yang and Feik, when taken individually or in combination, do not disclose or suggest these features.

In contrast, Yang teaches use of a “dispatcher 130 shown in the illustrative example of FIG. 1” that “comprises a dispatcher device 131 and a network switching device 132” (paragraph [0023]). Further, “dispatcher 130 **requires** a certain level of **intelligence** to be able to discriminate incoming requests in order to **make routing decisions**. To address this, the present invention provides an **internal** data structure, the URL table” and “dispatcher 130 consults the URL table when assigning an incoming request to one of the back-end servers” (paragraph [0035]). Consequently, Yang teaches the use of a URL table in dispatcher 130 (“a switch processor”) to “make routing decisions”. Yang teaches use of a “URL table” in a **switch processor** to alter routing. This is in **direct conflict**, with, and **teaches away** from, enabling a user to change a “a destination address stored in said particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address **without accessing a remote switch processor**”. Therefore, Yang neither discloses nor suggests “changing a destination address stored in said particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor, in response to user command, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

Additionally the Office Action on pages 8-9 cites paragraphs [0025] and [0031] of Yang as disclosing the features of the present arrangement. Applicants respectfully disagree. Cited passage [0025] describes:

“To achieve zero loss for a web service in case of server failure or overload, this routing mechanism 135 ... should have two important capabilities: status logging and recovery. That is, certain intermediate states of the user’s requests needs to be logged by the logger mechanism. When server failure arises, the recovery mechanism can pick up the outstanding requests on the failed (or overloaded) node to continue processing on another server. This requires a valid set of intermediate states for the newly-assigned working node” (paragraph [0025]).

Thus, the cited passage merely describes using status logging and recovery to achieve zero loss for a web service in case of server failure. When the server fails, the recovery can continue processing on another server. However, this cited passage neither discloses nor suggests “determining said URL request to access data cannot be accomplished because of said **changed destination address**” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

Cited paragraph [0031] describes:

“Based on the request routing mechanism as described above, the dispatcher 130 requires a certain level of intelligence to be able to discriminate incoming requests in order to make routing decisions. To address this, the present invention provides an internal data structure, the URL table, which is constructed to maintain the content-related information. This URL table includes information such as size, type, priority, assigned processing nodes of the content, etc. The dispatcher 130 consults the URL table when assigning an incoming request to one of the back-end servers. In the preferred embodiment, the URL table models the hierarchical structure of the content stored in the web site. This concept ... is based on the observation that content is generally organized utilizing a directory-based hierarchical structure. This implies that a file in the same directory usually possesses the same properties. For example, files underneath the /CGI-bin/directory generally are CGI scripts for generating dynamic content” (paragraph [0031]).

Thus, the cited passage merely describes making routing decisions using a URL table that maintains content-related information including size, type, priority and assigned processing nodes of the content. The URL table reduces search time by grouping URLs under a sub-directory (*see* paragraph [0032]). For example, if a dispatcher wants to search the URL table to find information pertaining to a URL “/html/misc.html” the dispatcher can find this information under the node “/html” in the table (and therefore, only one level is searched). However, the destination address in Yang is not changed. Therefore, nowhere in the cited passages or elsewhere in Yang is there any suggestion or disclosure of “**changing a destination address stored in said particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address** without accessing a remote switch processor, in response to user command, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

The Office Action on pages 8-9 correctly admits that “Yang does not expressly disclose ... without accessing a remote switch processor, in response to user command, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications”. However, even if Yang was combined with Feik, the combination would not make the present claimed arrangement

unpatentable. Feik describes a system “for requesting certification information, as well as to a system for supplying certification information, with the use of a check region of a certification symbol that has been allocated to a resource such as a product, a system, a service, or an organizational process” (paragraph [0002]). The Office Action cites paragraphs [0110]-[0113] and Fig 5 of Feik as being relevant to the present claimed arrangement. Applicants respectfully disagree. The cited passages merely describe that “the certification information is stored in the master database 122, [and] the web database 94, 96 only contains the portion of the certification information that is intended for the public” (paragraph [0110]). The cited passages also describe that “[t]he system preferably determines automatically whether a change in the master database 122 affects the data in the web database 94, 96. If a data record in the web database 94, 96 must be changed or added, the certifying organization responsible for the certificate is preferably notified by e-mail” (paragraph [0111]). Paragraph [0113] merely describes the use of a Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) interface between a central administration server 120 and a web application server 88. Specifically, the passage describes that “[t]he data records in the master database 122 that are to be transferred into the web database 94, 96 can be transferred from the master database 122 to the web application server 88 via a JDBC interface 132, the administration server 120, and a JDBC interface 134, and from the web application server 88 to the web database 94, 96 via the JDBC interface 108” (paragraph [0113]). This is completely unrelated to, and does not disclose or suggest, “changing a destination address stored in said particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor, in response to user command, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

Additionally, Feik teaches away from URL communication recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Rather, Feik in Fig. 5, reference no. 134, relied on by the Office Action, shows the data transfer from the central administration server 120 to the web application server 88, where web application server 88 is decoupled from the Internet. Feik describes that “the administration server 120 and the master database 122 must always be **decoupled from the Internet**. Access to the administration server 120 and the master database 122 via the Internet must also be prevented during the data transfer 134. Therefore, the web application server 88 should be decoupled from the Internet 130 during the data transfer 134” (paragraph [0113], emphasis added). Therefore, as Feik merely describes data transfer between a central administration server and a web application server decoupled from the Internet, Feik (with Yang) neither discloses nor suggests “receiving a **URL** request to access data at said first destination address from said switch processor, determining said URL request to access data cannot be accomplished because of said changed destination address and initiating

communication of a message identifying failure of said data access request to said switch processor” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement.

A combination of the system of Yang with the system of Feik would yield an inoperative system. Yang is concerned with a zero-loss web service system for clients connecting to the Internet experiencing service failures. Feik is concerned with administrating and accessibility of certification information. The system of Yang is directed towards providing constant and lossless access to information via the Internet, even in case of service failure. To the contrary, the system of Feik experiences periods of Internet disconnection when data transfer of data from the central administration server to the web application server occurs (*see* paragraph [0113]). Therefore, the system of Yang would attempt to **constantly establish** an Internet connection and the system of Feik would **disable** this connection when data transfer would occur. This conflict between the system of Yang and the system of Feik would yield an inoperative system, as the system of Feik is incompatible with the system of Yang.

However, even if a combination of the systems of Yang and Feik could be made, the combination would not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable. The combined system includes a JDBC interface that transfers data between a central administration server and a web application server. During the data transfer, the web application server is decoupled from the Internet. The combined system of Yang and Feik does not disclose or suggest “changing a destination address stored in said particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor, in response to user command, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. The combined system may perform a search of a file/item located in “/html/misc.html” by searching the first level “/html” folder. However, this is not equivalent to and does not disclose or suggest “**changing a destination address stored in said particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor**, in response to user command, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications” as recited in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Therefore, the combined system, similar to the individual systems of Yang and Feik, neither disclose nor suggest the features claimed in claim 12 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that Yang and Feik, when taken individually or in combination, do not make the present claimed invention unpatentable. Additionally, as claims 14 and 15 are dependent on independent claim 12, these claims are considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 12. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 14 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 13

Dependent claim 13 is dependent on independent claim 12 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 12. Additionally, claim 13 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest that “said change of destination address stored in said particular server comprises change of file name of said particular server and said message identifying failure of said data access request indicates said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications” as recited in claim 13 of the present arrangement. Yang does NOT contemplate enabling a user to “change” a “destination address stored in said particular server made **without accessing said switch processor**” by “change of **file name** of said particular server and said received URL is at least one of, (a) the same as said second URL and (b) different to said second URL”. Yang in paragraphs [0031] and [0052] and elsewhere fails to show or suggest such a feature combination. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 16

Dependent claim 16 is dependent on independent claim 12 and is considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 12. Additionally, claim 16 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest “a display generator for initiating generation of data representing at least one display image enabling user entry of a command changing a destination address stored in said particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address” as recited in claim 16 of the present arrangement. Yang in paragraph 0032 relied on indicates a “URL table” included in “dispatcher 130” i.e., a “switch processor” is used in assigning requests to a server. This is in direct contrast to the claimed arrangement involving change of “a destination address stored **in said particular server** from a first destination address to a second destination address” and NOT in a “switch processor”. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

CLAIM 17

Dependent claim 17 is dependent on independent claim 12 and is considered

patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 12. Additionally, claim 17 is also considered patentable because Yang and Feik neither disclose nor suggest that “said interface processor in said particular server changes a destination address stored in said particular server from a second destination address to a first destination address, in response to user command, said change to said first destination address being used to identify said particular server is available for initiation of new operation sessions of applications” as recited in claim 17 of the present arrangement. Yang in paragraphs [0024] and [0025] relied on indicate a “dispatcher 130” i.e., a “switch processor” is used in assigning requests to a server. This is in direct contrast to the claimed arrangement involving change of “a destination address stored in said particular server” and NOT in a “switch processor”. Therefore, Yang (with Feik) does not disclose or suggest the features of claim 17. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that Yang and Feik, when taken alone or in combination, do not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 1-17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

Rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Reversal of the rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bennett (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0112014) in view of Feik (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0112034) is respectfully requested because the rejection makes crucial errors in interpreting the cited reference. The rejection erroneously states that claim 18 is unpatentable over Bennett in view of Feik.

CLAIM 18

Independent claim 18 provides a user interface system enabling a user to reduce workload of a server to support maintenance of the server. A display generator initiates generation of data representing at least one display image. User entry of a command changing a destination address stored in a particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with the particular server is enabled. The change to the second destination address is used to identify that the particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications. In response to failure of the command, the failure is indicated by an indicator in the at least one display image. Feik, when taken alone or in combination with Bennett does not disclose or suggest these features.

The system advantageously enables a user to “change” a “destination address stored in a particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with said particular server”. In the system “changing a file name for a server corresponds to changing a destination address for the server (Specification, page 19 lines 7-8). Further, “[c]hanging the file name in this manner does not require the server administrator to directly access the switch 102 because the file name is changed in the server farm. Changing the file name in this manner simplifies life for the server administrators and permits a separation of tasks between the server administrators in charge of the servers 103 and the network administrators in charge of the switch 102 who are responsible for a wider range of customers. Server administrators may focus on servicing the servers 103 in a manner that is transparent to the client 101, without cooperating with the network administrators” (Specification, page 19 lines 16-23). The claimed arrangement advantageously enables a user to make a data change on a server (e.g. to switch session operation to a different server) in a server farm, for example, and avoid having to get involved in more complex interaction with a switch processor.

In contrast, Bennett teaches use of techniques “facilitating communication among a plurality of different telecommunication systems (*see* Abstract). Bennett nowhere shows or suggests “changing a destination address stored in a **particular server** from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with said particular server” to “identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications and in response to failure of said command indicating said failure by an indicator in said at least one display image” as recited in claim 18 of the present arrangement. Bennett in paragraph [0077] relied on merely describes determining if a person’s phone number is found in routing database 22 of SMS router 24. “If a determination is made at step 90 that the recipient’s phone is s not within the routing database 22, an error message may be generated, for example, in the form of an HTML page to display the message to the user at step 106” (paragraph [0077]). Bennett nowhere shows, suggests or contemplates “change” of a “destination address stored in a **particular server** from a first destination address to a second destination address **without accessing a remote switch processor** communicating with said particular server” as recited in claim 18 of the present arrangement. Merely generating an error message after determining that a receipt’s phone number is not stored in a routing database is completely unrelated to and does not disclose or suggest “enabling user entry of a command changing a destination address stored in a particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with said particular server, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular

server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications” as recited in claim 18 of the present arrangement.

The Office Action on page 13 correctly admits that “Bennett does not expressly disclose ... without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with said particular server”. However, even if Bennett was combined with Feik, the combination would not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable. Feik describes a system “for requesting certification information, as well as to a system for supplying certification information, with the use of a check region of a certification symbol that has been allocated to a resource such as a product, a system, a service, or an organizational process” (paragraph [0002]). The Office Action cites paragraphs [0110]-[0113] and Fig 5 of Feik as being relevant to the present claimed arrangement. Applicants respectfully disagree. The cited passages merely describe that “the certification information is stored in the master database 122, [and] the web database 94, 96 only contains the portion of the certification information that is intended for the public” (paragraph [0110]). The cited passages also describe that “[t]he system preferably determines automatically whether a change in the master database 122 affects the data in the web database 94, 96. If a data record in the web database 94, 96 must be changed or added, the certifying organization responsible for the certificate is preferably notified by e-mail” (paragraph [0111]). Paragraph [0113] merely describes the use of a Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) interface between a central administration server 120 and a web application server 88. Specifically, the passage describes that “[t]he data records in the master database 122 that are to be transferred into the web database 94, 96 can be transferred from the master database 122 to the web application server 88 via a JDBC interface 132, the administration server 120, and a JDBC interface 134, and from the web application server 88 to the web database 94, 96 via the JDBC interface 108” (paragraph [0113]). This is completely unrelated to and does not disclose or suggest “enabling user entry of a command changing a destination address stored in a particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with said particular server, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications” as recited in claim 18 of the present arrangement.

A combination of the system of Bennett with the system of Feik would yield an inoperative system. Bennett is concerned with short messages service (SMS) messages for sending and receiving telecommunications systems each having different routing information, such as different electronic addressing formats. Feik is concerned with administrating and accessibility of certification information. The system of Bennett is directed towards sending messages from a first digital mobile network to a second different digital mobile network. To

the contrary, the system of Feik administers certification information using the Internet. The two systems are completely unrelated to one another and the combination of the two systems would not yield an operable system because the system of Feik would communicate information from a central administration server to a web application server while the system of Bennett would send SMS messages from a mobile device or a computer webpage to a second mobile device. Therefore, the system of Feik would communicate information using different devices and technologies than the system of Bennett. Thus, the combination of Bennett and Feik would not produce an operable system.

However, even if a combination of the systems of Bennett and Feik could be made, the combination would not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable. The combined system would be an SMS messaging system that sends messages from one cellular network phone user to a second, different cellular network phone user. The two cellular phones may use different carriers/providers. The combined system would also include a JDBC interface that transfers data between a central administration server and a web application server. The combined system of Bennett and Feik does not disclose or suggest "enabling user entry of a command changing a destination address stored in a particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with said particular server" where "said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications" as recited in claim 18 of the present arrangement. The combined system may perform a search of a file/item located in "/html/misc.html" by searching the first level "/html" folder. However, this is not equivalent to and does not disclose or suggest "enabling user entry of a command **changing a destination address stored** in a particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with said particular server" as recited in claim 18 of the present arrangement. Therefore, the combined system, similar to the individual systems of Bennett and Feik, neither disclose nor suggest the features claimed in claim 18 of the present arrangement. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that Yang and Feik, when taken individually or in combination, do not make the present claimed invention unpatentable. Additionally, as claims 5 and 6 are dependent on independent claim 1, these claims are considered patentable for the reasons presented above with respect to claim 1. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 5, 6 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

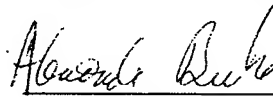
In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that Bennett and Feik, when taken alone or in combination, do not make the present claimed arrangement unpatentable. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

VIII CONCLUSION

Yang, Feik and Bennett, when taken alone or in combination, neither disclose nor suggest "enabling user entry of a command changing a destination address stored in a particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with said particular server" as recited in claim 1 of the present arrangement. Independent claim 1, 12 and 18 contain similar subject matter and are allowable for the same reasons as independent claim 1. Furthermore, as claims 2-11 and 13-17 are dependent on claims 1 and 12, respectively, these claims are also allowable over Yang, Feik and Bennett.

Accordingly it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 1-18 should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,



Alexander J. Burke
Reg. No. 40,425

June 16, 2008

Siemens Corporation
Customer No. 28524
Tel 732 321 3023
Fax 732 321 3030

APPENDIX I - APPEALED CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A data switching system for directing requests to initiate a new operation session of an executable application, comprising:

a switch processor for,

parsing received data representing a received URL to identify whether said received URL is associated with a request to initiate an operation session of an executable application, and if said received URL is associated with a request to initiate an operation session,

initiating a data access request at a second URL address hosted by a particular server; and

in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server,

directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server, said failure resulting from a change of destination address stored in said particular server made without accessing said switch processor.

2. (Previously Presented) A system according to claim 1, wherein

said change of destination address stored in said particular server comprises change of file name of said particular server and

said received URL is at least one of, (a) the same as said second URL and (b) different to said second URL.

3. (Previously Presented) A system according to claim 1, wherein

in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server,

directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to a server other than said particular server and

in response to receiving a response indicating success of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server,

directing said request to initiate said operation session of said executable application to said particular server.

4. (Original) A system according to claim 1, wherein

said failure response results from a user changing a destination address stored in said particular server, said destination address corresponding to said second URL address, said failure indicating said particular server is not accepting requests to initiate an operation session of an executable application.

5. (Original) A system according to claim 1, wherein

said switch processor,

parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL is associated with a data request of a first or different second type, and

processes said URL associated data request of a first type differently to a URL associated data request of a second type.

6. (Original) A system according to claim 5, wherein

said switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL associated data request is of a first type by determining if a URL data field identifies a server.

7. (Original) A system according to claim 6, wherein

said switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL associated data request is of a first type by determining if a URL data field contains an ASP extension.

8. (Original) A system according to claim 1, wherein

said switch processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a URL is stateless.

9. (Original) A system according to claim 8, wherein

said switch processor determines if a URL is stateless by determining if a URL data field contains at least one of, (a) a .gif extension, (b) a .js extension (c) a .jpeg extension and (d) a .html extension.

10. (Original) A system according to claim 1, wherein

said switch processor redirects a stateless data request directed to said particular server to a server different to said particular server in response to receiving a response indicating failure of said data access request at said second URL address hosted by said particular server.

11. (Original) A system according to claim 1, wherein

a URL associated data request of a first type is performable by a particular server and

a URL associated data request of a second type is performable by a plurality of different servers.

12. (Previously Presented) A system enabling a user to reduce workload of a server to support maintenance of said server, comprising:

an interface processor in a particular server for

changing a destination address stored in said particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor, in response to user command, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications,

receiving a URL request to access data at said first destination address from said switch processor,

determining said URL request to access data cannot be accomplished because of said changed destination address and

initiating communication of a message identifying failure of said data access request to said switch processor.

13. (Previously Presented) A system according to claim 12, wherein
said change of destination address stored in said particular server comprises
change of file name of said particular server and
said message identifying failure of said data access request indicates said
particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications.

14. (Original) A system according to claim 12, wherein
said interface processor parses data representing a URL to identify whether a
URL associated data request is associated with a previously initiated operation session of an
application.

15. (Original) A system according to claim 12, wherein
said interface processor terminates a previously initiated operation session of
an application in response to a timeout command.

16. (Original) A system according to claim 12, including
a display generator for initiating generation of data representing at least one
display image enabling user entry of a command changing a destination address stored in said
particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address.

17. (Original) A system according to claim 12, wherein

said interface processor in said particular server changes a destination address stored in said particular server from a second destination address to a first destination address, in response to user command, said change to said first destination address being used to identify said particular server is available for initiation of new operation sessions of applications.

18. (Previously Presented) A user interface system enabling a user to reduce workload of a server to support maintenance of said server, comprising:

a display generator for initiating generation of data representing at least one display image,

enabling user entry of a command changing a destination address stored in a particular server from a first destination address to a second destination address without accessing a remote switch processor communicating with said particular server, said change to said second destination address being used to identify said particular server is unavailable for initiation of new operation sessions of applications and

in response to failure of said command

indicating said failure by an indicator in said at least one display image.

APPENDIX II - EVIDENCE

Applicant does not rely on any additional evidence other than the arguments submitted hereinabove.

APPENDIX III - RELATED PROCEEDINGS

Applicant respectfully submits that there are no proceedings related to this appeal in which any decisions were rendered.

APPENDIX IV - TABLE OF CASES**APPENDIX V - LIST OF REFERENCES**

<u>U.S. Pub. No.</u>	<u>Issued Date</u>	<u>102(e) Date</u>	<u>Inventors</u>
2002/0169889	November 14, 2002		Yang et al.
2002/0112034	August 15, 2002		Feik
2002/0112014	August 15, 2002		Bennett et al.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
I. Real Party in Interest	2
II. Related Appeals and Interferences	2
III. Status of Claims	2
IV. Status of Amendments	2
V. Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter	2-5
VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal	5
VII. Argument	5-24
VIII Conclusion	24

APPENDICES

I. Appealed Claims	25-30
II. Evidence	31
III. Related Proceedings	32
IV. Table of Cases	33
V. List of References	33